Page 6. The Carolina Indian Voice

A History of Tabernacle **Baptist Church**

by Rev. Tony Brewington



The packhouse scene established for itself a very natural and beneficial role in Robeson County life. Few farms existed without the little building to the rear of the homestead magnified with the sweet aroma of cured tobacco. Sometimes the scene to uncel tobacco. Sometimes uncellated with the activities around the packhouse were replaced by the singing of hymns, praying and preaching when the packhouse ecame a place not for work, but for worship.

for worship. In 1947 a group of people including Mr. Leander Chavis, Mr. Taff Lowry, Mr. Mack Locklear, Mrs. Effie Ann Locklear and others gathered in a packhouse on the Balculin Farm just off the Moss Neck Road. Several of those who gathered for these services had come from another Baptist church to establish a congregation in this area. A church was organized through the help and leadership of Rev. R.W. Maynor and Rev. Rufus Burns and became known as Tabemacle Baptist Church.

as Tabemache Baptist Church. These weekly worshippers soon wanted a church facility and began a campaign to locate an adequate site. At this point during the year 1949, Mr Lester Builard of the Prospect Community gave approximately one acre of land adjacent to highway #711. Quickly work began to construct the new facility. Soon after the foundation was completed, however, construction cased for some reason and was delayed for a long period of time. A tent was arected near the construction site and services were held here.

It was in this tent that a traveling white family stopped one evening to attend the services. This family, the Darnells, were so impressed with the need and sincerity of the congregation that they decided to remain in the community to help raise funds and to offer their services in construction. Their efforts kept

Locklear them in the area for about one year before moving on. During this time Rev. John L. Locklear provided much assistance toward raising money for construction costs through his store in Pembroke. Finally, in 1953 the building was completed. October 15, during the same year. Tabernacle Baptist joined the Burnt. Swamp Baptist Association.

Since competion, the church facility has undergone additional construction. In 1963 the pastor, Rev. King Maynor, encouraged remodeling the facility adding classrooms, a nursery and modern furniture for the sanctuary. Additional renewal has been made during the pastorship of Rev. Nash Locklear.

Pastors serving the congregation following Rev. R, W Maynor have included the following Rev. R, B Jacobs, Rev James E. Okendine, Rev. John D Locklear, Rev. Z.R. Chavis, Rev. Douglas Mitchell, Rev. King Maynor, and Rev. Nash Locklear. The church has sent out Rev. Tommy Hagans and Rev. Kelly Sanderson as ministers.

There are approximately 104 members at Tabernacle with a Sunday School enrollment of 178. The oldest member is Mrs. Effie Ann Locklear and the youngest Stunday School member is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hunt. The present deacons are Mr. James W. Chavis, chairman; Mr. Taff Lowry; Mr. James T. Woodell; and Mr. Lacy Locklear.

Tabernacle Baptist Church is located on Highway #711 about five miles east of Pembroke. The congregation is a very active and loving group and welcome the opportunity for service. We are indebted to Mrs. Mable Locklear for much of the above information much mation



IN RETROSPECT

I look back over the past 30 years of Indian development in southeastern North Carolina with nostalgia and pride. Strange, and wonderful, how many marvelous changes can take place on behalf of a people, such as the Indians of Robeson and adjacent counties of North and South Carolina within a mere three decades of time! It is awesome to recall, also, how many bad things have happened during that brief (historically speaking) stretch of time.

In 1947 when Ms. Mary Livermore and I attempted to put together on the campus of Pembroke State College (now University) a local historical organization, there was so much apathy, negativism and defeatism pervading the Indian community, we managed to interest only some half-a-dozen Indian students on the all-Indian campus. People looked at you with a ho-hum expression and blandly asked "What for?" when we suggested the possibility of Indians studying and recording their own history. We'd been told by others we were nothing so often, we'd begun to believe it of ourselves. Ninety-five percent of everything that had ever been written about us was strictly of the diatribe variety of expression. Hell, I fumed after reading Mary C. Norment's 1874 account of our people, nobody can be all bad!

The swear word notwithstanding, missionary Mary Livermore agreed. She reiterated, in effect, that this was one of the specific reasons why Indians should do their own research and record their own facts. After all, who else card enough to take the pains?

She did and she prodded me into hard work, endless leg work as I sifted through colonial records, old census reports, tombstone epitaphs and dates, land grants and deeds, etc. etc. etc., ad infinitum. She told me, in effect, that buried underneath or immersed in all this material was the real turth about my people. Again and again she repeated, "Lew, your people have a glorious heritage. Search it out for yourself."

I did. My first article on local Indian history was published in that same year. Four years later, in 1951, something like a dozen of my local history articles appeared in the 80th Anniversary Historical Edition of **The Robesonian**. But I'd just begun, and before those articles could go to press, I was blind.

While learning Braille, how to travel with a case and myraid other things that had to be re-learned at the Butter School for the Blind, I wrote my serialized book, Story of A Robeson Indian, or something like the first half of it. The local historical materal still running through my mind, crept into my work again and again.

I was impatient with my own progress. Keenly realizing more than ever my need for additional formal education, I chafed to be back in college where I'd already completed one year of credits. Naturally, my counsellors told me I wanted to walk before I'd yet learned to crewl, but I wouldn't listen. I finally prevailed with Dick Napier of the State Commission for the Blind and he taked with the late Dr. Herbert G. Oxendine of Pembroke State about my capabilities. Dr Oxendine, having had me as a student, had faith in my ability to persevere. He told Dick Napier frankly that I could do it if I would.

Later, I began to doubt myself. Who did I think I was, Superman? I hadn't even learned to travel well! I'm still the world's poorest traveler. This stuff you hear about blind people acquiring extra senses to compensate for the loss of their vision, just ion t so, or at least it didn't happen to me that way. As Ray Charles puts I, 'The only thing wrong with being blind is that you can't see.'' And any fully sighted person who doesn't believe that, just ought to try blindfolding himself for a single day!

day! We have read and heard so much propaganda about blind people within recent years, it has come to be accepted as the truth. These articles which attempt to show that "a blind person can do anything a sighted person can," are invariable written by sighted people. Usually, they are written blind. They are interested mainly in making themselves look good to the bublic, and some of them have PR men hired for that purpose, at public expense. Somewhere, somehow along the line, mur expresentation of the blind is lost. Too often, programs for the blind wind up becoming programs to serve the sighted people who run them. That is hard. But it is fair and it is rue. Make no mistake about it. The blind is exploited as well as helped. And usually, when a blind complains publicly, he "gets in baid" with those who hold power of life and death over him. Only the list de prived, depressed and dependently darss to tell you the whole ruth about his treatment, or mistreatment, as the case may be. He is the most deprived, depressed and dependent person on the face of the sie fat, local det down to specifics, but which as helped may any any set about the thought thow in an other Suffice it to say that within recent years, we have taken the blind man off the street and swept him under the rug.

Blind people of unusual intellectual ability manage to succeed and to compete in the world of the sighted. But the average blind person is not an individual of unusual intellectual ability, at least in no greater degree than are the sighted. He or she is an average loc or lane, just that and nothing more.

The blind person of extraordinary ability is an impatient person, a demanding person at times. He is like a Cadallac idling in neutral gear with no driver at the wheel and nowhere to go. He is bursting with mental energy that necessarily must be frustated in large measure. People "kindly" sit him on a street corner to await their return, at which time they fully intend to help him on his way to his destination. But almost as often as not, he is forgotten, literally, to sit there lost and alone.

John Milton, the English poet who wrote such masterpieces as **Prandise** Lost and **Paradise Regained**, was so demanding of his children and other relatives that they eventually came to dislike him intensely. Yet he was driven by inner creative forces that could tolerate no restraints. In his poem on his blindness, he writes, "Does God demand day labor of me. daylight denied" 'Or words to that effect. Yes, certan things are required of us all, sighted and unsighted. And creative people can only be happy doing what they feel is required of them. They must create, or shrivel up and waste away.

Are there actually people who will take advantage of the blind? Only the naive assume that there aren't. "There are people in this world," my father used to cell me, "who will rob a blind tumblebug and put him on the wrong road home."

e fact is, any human being is open to exploitation. But the average d person is the easiest mark of all. blind p UNIVERSITY SPORTSWEAR, INC.

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ufficers of the Pembroke Lions Club for 1977-78, ins Sardner of Lumberton, are from left to right: see AcGirt, president; John H. Sampson, first vice teers of the Fenniova Londo Chow Davids and States, Vincent Lowry, treasurer; Rober Girt, president; John H. Sampson, first vice president; Neal Graham, sexond vic sident; standing: Welton Lowry, lait lvister; Robert Collins, director; Hartley Oxendine tamer; John W. Gardner, officiating officer; Woodrow Sampson, retiring president an ector; and Governor R. Barnes, secretary. Elmer W. Hunt was installed as 3rd Vio sident. He is not pictured because he had to make the photograph. lion tame



Past District Governor John W. Gardner of Lumberton was the installing officer of the evening

U.S. Senate, speaker. He Linwood Rich Fairmont (Citt

Lady Lion officers shown above are: left to right, Mrs. Mary Su Mrs. Deborah Sampson, president; Mrs. Molly H. Sampson, s Fanny Locklear, not pictured, tail twister. (Elmer W. Hunt pl The Pembroke Lions and Lady Lions held their joint banquet ession at the Town and Country testaurant in Pembroke Monday vening featuring installation of Luther Hodges, Jr. turing installat



Lacy Locklear, Taft Lowry, James T. Woodell and J W. Chavis (not pictured)



Attend the Church of your choice this Sunday.